CLOSED SHELF

The People's Korea

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Premier Kim Il Sung Reclarifies Stand on Unification

—In His Reply to President of Korean Affairs Institute in Washington—

PYONGYANG, Jan. 5 (KCNA)—Premier Kim Il Sung received a letter from Yongjeung Kim, President of the Korean Affairs Institute in Washington, dated Nov. 12, 1966, in which the latter set forth his views on the question of reunification of Korea.

In the letter Yongjeung Kim once again recalled the 6-point proposal he had made in his Nov. 12, 1966, letter, namely: establishment of a unification commission composed of 11 members to negotiate for the restoration of the indivisible fatherland to its natural state; immediate institution of certain urgent humanitarian and economic measures as a prelude to political settlement such as freedom for the divided families to reunite themselves and choose their residence anywhere they wish, unfettered freedom to carry on trade between the two parts of the country, the freedom of migration and travel between the North and the South, resumption of mail, telephone, telegraph, transportation and electric power services and participation in scholastic and sports activities throughout the land; withdrawal of all foreign armed forces from the Korean peninsula and demobilization of armed forces; the granting of powers to the unification commission to abolish the 38th Parallel and dissolve the Military Armistice Commission; the provision for free, all-Korea elections held on the basis of proportional representation; and the establishment of a neutral status for Korea through the nullification of all agreements and treaties contracted by both regimes. He referred to the fact that the nation still remains split.

Noting that "if our two regimes choose to live under the protection of their respective foreign guardians, there can be no Korean unity," he held that the two regimes should be freed from "foreign influence" and achieve an independent unification. As a preliminary step he newly suggested the establishment of a conciliation commission composed of an equal number of representatives from both sides, which could meet in a non-aligned country free from the influence of all interested powers.

In this connection Premier Kim Il Sung sent a reply on Jan. 4.

The letter reads in full:

3900 Watson Place N.W.
Washington, D.C., United States.

Mr. Yongjeung Kim,
President of the Korean Affairs Institute

I have received your letter dated Nov. 12, 1966.

I appreciate your letter as an expression of your endeavour to promote the reunification of our country on a self-dependent basis.

The stand of our Government on your proposal concerning the question of unification of our country was already clarified in detail in my reply letter of Jan. 8, 1965.

In your recent letter you made a new suggestion, as a preliminary step for facilitating unification, to set up a conciliation commission composed of an equal number of representatives from both sides, which could meet in a non-aligned country free from the influence of all interested powers. Your suggestion, I should say, has points in common with our stand on realizing contact and negotiations between the North and the South. As is widely known, we have proposed time and again that the representatives of North and South Korea meet in Seoul or Pyongyang or in any other place agreed upon between the two sides. If such a conciliation commission as you have suggested is set up and the representatives of the North and the South sit around the conference table guided by the principle of self-dependent unification, this will mark a stride forward toward achieving the cause of the unification of the country.

People who are apprehensive of the future of the country and destiny of the nation should exert utmost efforts to end the tragedy of the split nation and realize the cause of the whole nation, the unification of the country, by exploiting every possibility.

We have consistently made and are making all possible efforts for the fulfilment of the country's unification, the supreme task of our nation.

As is known, we have all along proceeded from the position that the unification issue, a domestic problem of our nation, should be solved on the independent principle, in a democratic way and by peaceful means, free from the interference of outside forces.

The basic measures we have invariably suggested for the unification of the country are: To establish a unified, democratic, central government by means of free North-South general elections following the withdrawal of

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Premier Kim Il Sung Greets Chairman Han Duk Su's 60th Birthday

Premier Kim Il Sung sent a telegram of greetings to Chairman Han Duk Su on his 60th birthday, KCNA reported on Jan. 6.

The telegram reads:

I extend my warm congratulations to you, dear Comrade, on this auspicious day, your 60th birthday.

You devoted 60 years of your life to the glorious struggle for the prosperity of the country and nation and for the cause of the working class.

Under difficult conditions in a foreign land you have all along been faithful to the policy of the Korean Workers' Party and the Government of the Republic and have dedicated yourself to the national interests of the Koreans in Japan and to the honor of the motherland.

The exploits you have made in the struggle for inaugurating CHONGRYUN (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) and consolidating and developing it, rallying the 600,000 Koreans in Japan firmly around our Party and the Government of the Republic, defending their democratic, national rights and for expediting the reunification of the split country, are laudable indeed.

You have also made a great contribution to strengthening the friendly ties with the Japanese people.

Words fail me to express my joy over the distinguished service you have rendered to our motherland and people by displaying a revolutionary fighting spirit, patriotic devotion and proficiency in leadership.

Convinced that CHONGRYUN will make, under your guidance, greater success in its work, I wish you good health.

* * *

Meanwhile, Korean leaders, Choi Yong Kun, Pak Keum Chul, Li Hyo Soon and Kim Kwang Hyup sent a joint telegram of greetings to Chairman Han Duk Su on his 60th birthday.

The Central Committee of the United Democratic Fatherland Front also sent a telegram of greetings to Chairman Han Duk Su on his 60th birthday.

Chairman Han Duk Su Decorated

The Presidium of the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly has decided to confer the **Order of National Flag First Class** on Comrade **Han Duk Su,** Chairman of the Central Standing Committee of CHONGRYUN (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan), on his 60th birthday.

The decree of the SPA Presidium issued in this connection notes that Comrade Han Duk Su has made outstanding exploits in strengthening the CHONGRYUN organization and in the struggle for defending the democratic, national rights of Koreans in Japan and expediting the reunification of the fatherland.

Foreign Leaders Congratulate Chairman Han Duk Su on His 60th Birthday

On the 60th birthday of Chairman Han Duk Su of the Central Standing Committee of CHONGRYUN (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan), social organizations and leaders of foreign countries and international organizations sent on Jan. 7 telegrams of congratulations to Chairman Han Duk Su, in which they wished him good health and fresh success in the noble cause for the promotion of independent

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all foreign troops. We have repeatedly put forth these proposals also after the war, at the 1954 Geneva Conference convened for the peaceful settlement of the Korean question, and thereafter, at the Sessions of the Supreme People's Assembly, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Our plan is conditional on the withdrawal of foreign troops. It is self-evident that, under the circumstances in which foreign forces are occupying the territory, national sovereignty and freedom of expression of the will of the popular masses cannot be secured.

Today there is no foreign force whatever in North Korea. The thing is to get rid of the U.S. army which is occupying South Korea under the signboard of "U.N. forces."

North-South general elections should be held on condition that foreign troops are withdrawn and any foreign interference is precluded and, at the same time, complete freedom of activity of political parties as well as freedom and rights of the masses of the people are adequately ensured. All political parties, organizations and individuals should be enabled to freely engage in political activity anywhere in North and South Korea, people should be enabled to see freely the realities of North and South Korea and from their own judgement, freely discuss which way to take for the independence and prosperity of the nation, and draw appropriate conclusions by themselves.

When, after creating such conditions, North-South general elections are held by means of universal, equal and direct suffrage by secret ballot, it will be possible to set up a unified democratic government fully reflecting the general will of the masses of people in every walk of life.

It is our firm belief that this plan is the most aboveboard, reasonable plan, and we are striving with might and main, even today, for the realization of this plan.

However, under the condition that this still remained unrealized, we put forth in August 1960 the proposal for a North-South confederation as a transitional measure for restoring the severed national ties, pending the materialization of complete reunification. The confederation plan envisages the strengthening of economic, cultural and social links and cooperation between the two zones, while retaining for the time being the existing political systems in North and South Korea. Although it fails short of complete unification, the enforcement of such a confederate system would open a phase favorable for the promotion of understanding between the North and the South and the acceleration of the unification of the country.

With a view to lessening the sufferings of the people caused by the division of the country and helping promote the unification, we proposed to realize economic and cultural interchange between the North and the South, leaving the political questions aside, and also proposed to realize mutual visits and, first of all, correspondence between the North and the South so as to meet the burning desire of the parents, wives and children, relatives and friends separated in the two zones.

The 8th Session of the 2nd Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea convened in November 1960 held once more an exhaustive discussion of the question of facilitating the peaceful reunification of the country and advanced concrete proposals, together with recommendations, on realizing economic and cultural cooperation between North and South Korea and promoting an independent development of the national economy in South Korea.

It is of primary importance for the acceleration of the reunification of the country to convert the armistice into a durable peace and ease the tension created between the North and the South. Therefore, we have directed due concern to this and, at the lst and 6th Sessions of the 2nd Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK and on a number of other occasions, proposed to curtail the armed forces of North and South Korea to 100,000 men or less respectively and conclude an agreement on refraining from using an armed force against the other side.

Furthermore, to alleviate the hard life of the South Korean people who are languishing in hunger and poverty, we offered time and again to take into North Korea the unemployed and orphans and ensure them jobs and livelihood, issue scholarship to self-supporting students for their study and also proposed measures for relieving victims of natural calamities.

We have never ceased a moment our persevering efforts for the self-dependent reunification of the fatherland.

To speak of the recent years alone, in March 1964 the 3rd Session of the 3rd Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK, on the initiative of our Government, proposed to achieve national unity and cooperation by convening a joint meeting of North and South Korean political parties and public organizations or through contacts and exchange of views between representatives of all circles of North and South Korea, offered to supply to South Korea every year 2,000,000 suk of polished rice, 100,000 tons of rolled steel, 1,000,000,000 kwh of electric power and 10,000 tons of chemical fibre plus cement, timber and machinery to rehabilitate the devastated economy of South Korea and help stabilize the people's livelihood and to take over the South Korean unemployed and ensure them jobs and a stabilized livelihood in the northern half of the country.

Again at the 4th Session of the 3rd Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK held in May 1965, we advanced national-salvation measures for achieving national unity and expediting the reunification of the country, rejecting outside forces.

All these just and reasonable proposals of ours have won the unanimous support of the North and South Korean people who are so eagerly aspiring after the unification of the country.

The demand for realizing contact and intercourse between the North and the South and paving the way for reunification has been constantly raised also by the South Korean public circles and is being continously raised as an irrepressible demand.

But our sincere proposals and persevering efforts for promoting the reunfication of the country, the supreme task of our nation, have failed to get due response on the part of the South Korean authorities. They have not only opposed from the beginning our proposal to make all foreign troops withdraw and hold free North-South general elections but also turned down our proposal on enforcing a North-South confederate system, pending the complete reunification. The South Korean authorities turned a deaf ear also to the proposal for realizing economic and cultural interchange, leaving aside political question, and declined to accept even the proposal for correspondence between the North and the South. They are opposed to whatever kind of contact between the North and the South and flatly reject any proposal which is helpful for the unification of the country.

I think you, too, are well aware of all these publicly known facts.

The South Korean authorities are not only opposed to all our just proposals but answer the mounting aspiration of the South Korean people for reunification with ruthless suppression. They condemn as a "treacherous" act violating the "state policy" even the demand for economic and cultural exchange, correspondence and mutual visits between the North and the South, to say nothing of the demand for the complete reunification of the country.

If the South Korean authorities ever talk about unification, it is only when they talk about unification through "U.N.-supervised elections." This is designed to inject outside force into the internal affair of the nation. The United Nations has neither competence nor right to meddle in the Korean question. Furthermore, it has been used as an instrument in our country.

Unification through "U.N.-supervised elections" called for by the South Korean authorities is, in the final analysis, meant to extend the colonial rule of U.S. imperialism established in South Korea to North Korea. By hanging on to U.S. imperialism on the plea of "U.N.-supervised elections" the South Korean authorities are only revealing their unlawful stand to leave South Korea to foreign aggressive forces and perpetuate the division of the country.

In recent years they have laid new obstacles in the way of the reunification of the country, banking heavily upon foreign imperialist aggressive forces.

Despite the unanimous opposition of the people in North and South Korea they concluded the criminal "ROK-Japan Treaty" and are ushering even the Japanese militarist forces, the inveterate enemy of our nation, into South Korea. Japanese militarism, which is making its way into South Korea with the "ROK-Japan Treaty" as a stepping-stone, is emerging as a dangerous force invading South Korea and hampering the reunification of our country.

The South Korean authorities, actively trailing behind the U.S. imperialists' policy of aggressvie war, are engrossed in new war preparations for fratricide and exacerbating tension in our country, while dispatching South Korean "ROK armymen" to South Vietnam on a massive scale. The dispatch of "ROK army" to Vietnam, under which South Korean youth are being sent as a bullet-shield for the U.S. in its war of aggression in Vietnam, is an unpardonable crime of the South Korean authorities who are serving the U.S. imperialists 100 per cent.

To gloss over these treacherous acts which even their predecessors did not dare commit, they are putting up such signboards as "national independence" and "patriotism." The "national independence," "self-sustenance," "modernization," etc. advocated by the South Korean authorities are nothing but subterfuges for legalizing their treacherous acts of ushering in foreign forces and selling the country. It is like leaving sheep to the care of a wolf to try to achieve independence by leaving the country to foreign imperialism and build a self-supporting economy or modernize the country by relying upon foreign monopoly capital.

All facts show that the South Korean authorities are taking the road of reliance upon outside forces and treachery, not the road of national identity and independence, and that they are not concerned in the least about national unity and the country's reunification.

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Korean Leaders Exchange New Year's Greetings

Kim Il Sung, Premier of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Choi Yong Kun, President of the Presidium of the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly, exchanged telegrams of greetings with leaders of the following countries:

* Prince **Norodom Sihanouk,** Head of State of the Kingdom of Cambodia.
* **Alphonse Massamba-Debat,** President of the Republic of the Congo (B), and **Ambroise Moumazalay,** Prime Minister of the Republic of the Congo (B).
* **Moktar Oult Daddah,** President of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania.
* President **Kunisuke Nagano** and General Director **Masaharu Hatanaka,** of the Japan-Korea Association.
* Prince **Souphanouvong,** Chairman of the Central Committee of the Neo Lao Haksat and vice-Premier of the National Union Government of Laos.

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unification of the country and for the defence of the democratic and national rights of Korean citizens in Japan. Chairman Han Duk Su received telegrams from the following organizations and leaders of foreign countries:

* N. Tarasov, Chairman of the Soviet-Korea Friendship Society.
* the Soviet Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee.
* Petrovsky, Rector of Moscow University.
* Hoang Quoc Viet, Member of the Presidium of the CC of the Vietnam Fatherland Front.
* Ton Quang Phiet, Chairman of the Vietnam Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity.
* Ha Huy Giap, Chairman of the Vietnam-Korea Friendship Association.
* Pham Dong Dien, Director of the Polytechnical Institute in Hanoi.
* Raul Roa, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Cuba.
* Miguel Martin, Secretary-General of the Center of Cuban Workers.
* the Czechoslovak Solidarity Committee with Afro-Asian Nations.
* Robert Alt, Prof. and Dr. of the German Democratic Republic.
* the Trade Union of Free Germany.
* the Cuban Women's Federation.
* R. Maladi, President of the GANEFO Federation.

Meanwhile, Mr. B. V. Bezrukavnikov, Counsellor of the Soviet Embassy in Japan visited on Jan. 7 Chairman Han Duk Su at the Korean Hall on the occasion of his 60th birthday. Counsellor Bezrukavnikov, in the name of Ambassador V. M. Vinogradov and the staff members of the Embassy, wholeheartedly congratulated Chairman Han Duk Su on his 60th birthday and presented him with a statue of Lenin in commemoration of the birthday.

Premier Kim Il Sung Greets New Year with Workers

Premier Kim Il Sung warmly welcomed by cheering workers at the Pyongyang Electric Locomotive Plant where a gathering was held

Premier Kim Il Sung went to the Pyongyang Electric Locomotive Plant on Dec. 31 to greet the new year together with workers. He was accompanied by Comrades Choi Yong Kun, Kim Il, Pak Keum Chul, Li Hyo Soon, Kim Kwang Hyup and other leaders of the Party and the Government, according to information form Pyongyang.

Labour innovators from other factories and enterprises in the city also came to the plant to greet the new year with the Premier.

Premier Kim Il Sung arrived at the plant amid rousing cheers of the workers.

Before the gathering for greeting the new year began, Premier Kim Il Sung and other Party and Government leaders had talks with the workers.

Premier Kim Il Sung asked the workers about their labour and everyday life and congratulated them on the overfulfilment of the annual plan on all items. Then, he gave words of encouragement, saying that they should achieve still greater success in their work in the new year.

After the talks with the workers, Premier Kim Il Sung went to the club of the plant. Women workers presented him with a bouquet of flowers and wished him long life amid cheers of the workers.

Soon members of the amateur art group of the factories and other enterprises in the city gave performances in celebration of the new year.

All the numbers vividly represented the militant spirit and revolutionary optimism of our people as well as the happiness and pride of the workers who are leading a hopeful life thanks to the wise leadership and warm care of the Party and the leader.

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To be sure, they are afraid more than anything else of the question of the country's unification being solved by our people themselves. If not, why should they continue to beg for the U.S. army's occupation of South Korea so eagerly and why should they wish to live only under the protection of U.S. troops?

There is no denying that they are scared of the people. Otherwise, why should they oppose free North-South general elections and oppose so obstinately mutual visits and correspondence between the fellow-countrymen?

It is crystal clear who is to blame for the failure of the reunification of our fatherland up to this date, more than 20 years after the surrender of Japanese imperialism, despite the burning desire and efforts of all our people.

The responsibility rests wholly with the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean authorities who are fawning upon them and have reduced themselves to the faithful executor of the aggressive and nation-splitting policies of the United States against Korea.

The U.S. imperialists occupying South Korea have converted it into a colony and military base and seized the real power in South Korea. Since the first day of their occupation, they have sought to split our nation and engineered to extend their domination to the northern half, using South Korea as a stepping-stone. They are hampering the reunification of our fatherland, illegally taking the Korean question to the United Nations.

The split of the nation can never be brought to an end by relying upon the outside force. Neither the United States nor the United Nations can solve the question of the reunification of our fatherland; and it is inconceivable that any foreign country would make a present of a reunified fatherland to us. As you have justly stressed, the country's reunification is our own affair that should be solved by our people themselves; it is a question that can be solved only on an independent basis.

To achieve the self-dependent unification of the country, no interference should be allowed, whether it be from the United Nations or any other outside force.

As for the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, our Government always disposes of its own problems in accordance with its own views and decision and firmly upholds sovereignty in all domains, political, economic, cultural and so on. It is well known to the world that we do not allow any interference of foreign powers in our country.

Should an independent regime be set up in South Korea, too, or South Korea become neutral, there would actually be no big obstacle for our people in reunifying the country by themselves.

The thing is that South Korea is under the occupation of the U.S. troops, under U.S. domination. The station of the U.S. troops in South Korea and the colonial enslavement policy of the United States are the basic obstacles to the reunification of our fatherland. Therefore, the country's reunification is unthinkable apart from the struggle for the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops from South Korea and the liquidation of the U.S. colonial rule there.

In order not to allow outside interference, we should also oppose the traitors' forces which have become the foothold of the foreign aggressive forces.

Traitors like Pak Jung Hi, a watchdog of Japanese imperialism in the past, then a stooge of U.S. imperialism and now a faithful cat's-paw of both U.S. and Japanese imperialism, must be ousted. As long as we keep such forces, we can neither check outside interference nor achieve the self-dependent unification of the country.

In order to accomplish the self-dependent unification of the country, the entire patriotic forces of our country must unite and wage a staunch anti-U.S., national salvation struggle against the U.S. imperialist aggressor forces and their lackeys. If the entire patriotic forces of North and South Korea firmly unite and fight, we will be able to drive the U.S. imperialist aggressor forces out of South Korea and accomplish the historic cause of the reunification of the fatherland. All the Koreans who are sincerely desirous of the self-dependent unification of the fatherland, wherever they may live in the divided country or whether they be at home or abroad, should join in the nationwide struggle for the withdrawal of the U.S. army from South Korea and the reunification of the country.

For the early realization of the cause of reunification we will always join hands with those who value the interests of the nation and aspire after the unification of the country, irrespective of their political views, ideologies, religious faith and past doings. We will welcome and march ahead together with even those who have committed crimes against the fatherland and nation, provided they repent of their past misdeeds and come out in the struggle for the self-dependent unification of the country.

We will in the future, too, make every effort for realizing the self-dependent reunification in the interests of our nation and our people.

We are willing to discuss any proposal of any person so long as it has proceeded from the principle of reunifying the country by ourselves, rejecting outside force, and strive to find common points therein.

As for the South Korean authorities, they have never represented, and can never represent, the South Korean people. It is out of the question for those who are in power banking on the outside forces, betraying the fellow countrymen, to represent the people.

The South Korean authorities have left everything in South Korea to the U.S. imperialist aggressors and subjected our people to all sorts of national humiliation nd oppression, are perpetrating fascist suppression against the masses of people and persecuting the patriots and, furthermore, are bringing in the Japanese militarist forces and even shedding the blood of the compatriots, offering them as a scapegoat for the U.S. war of aggression. Can you imagine that they can possibly represent the people?

If the South Korean authorities take an independent stand even today, waiving its policy of relying on outside forces, we may hold parleys with them, too, in a neutral country in any other place agreed upon. For this the South Korean authorities should accept the following points:

1) To demand the withdrawal of the U.S. aggressor army;

2) To stop the criminal troop dispatch to Vietnam and completely withdraw the "ROK troops" already sent there;

3) To abrogate the country-selling "ROK-Japan Treaty;"

4) To set free all the political "prisoners" and patriots who have been arrested and imprisoned on account of having fought for the cause of the country's reunification;

5) To put an end to the fascist suppression, ensure democratic freedoms in social and political life, including freedoms of speech, the press, assembly, association and demonstration and enable everybody to freely discuss the reunification of the country.

When the South Korean authorities pledge themselves to put these points into effect, we may jointly explore the way for achieving the cause of the country's reunification with them, even if they committed towering crimes against the fatherland and the nation.

Though we are compelled to take such a stand toward the South Korean authorities which are taking the road of treachery, we are desirous of holding unconditional negotiations on the question of the country's reunification with those political parties, organizations and individuals of South Korea who aspire after the self-dependent unification of the country, rejecting the outside forces. With them we are prepared to negotiate ways and means for the country's reunification at any time and in any place agreed upon and will readily join efforts for ending the tragedy of national split.

The country's unification is the most pressing task confronting our people and an honorable task which must be settled in our generation. We cannot hand down the partitioned country to the next generation. We are firmly determined to reunify the country in our generation.

The aspiration of the entire Korean people for the self-dependent reunification of the fatherland will surely come true.

In conclusion, I express the hope that you will make due contribution to the struggle of our people for the country's reunification.

Kim Il Sung,
Premier of the Cabinet,
the Democratic People's Republic of Korea
January 4, 1967
Pyongyang, Korea

"Let Us Win Greater Victory in New Year"

PYONGYANG, Jan. 1 (KCNA)—"Let us win greater victory in the new year, 1967!" is the headline of an editorial of Rodong Shinmoon, organ of the Korean Workers' Party Central Committee.

Last year, it says, our Party and people registered new, great successes in the political, economic, military and cultural spheres by powerfully accelerating socialist construction and revolution in the country, and waged an active struggle for the advance of the international revolutionary movement, holding high the revolutionary banner of Marxism-Leninism and the banner of anti-imperialist struggle.

The editorial continues:

Through the revolutionary struggle and construction work last year, our revolutionary ranks have been further consolidated politically and ideologically, new strides ahead were made in arming all the people with the revolutionary ideas of the working class, the ideas of communism, and revolutionizing them, and the state and social system has been solidified still more firmly. The unity of the Party and the people has become closer and the whole Party and the entire people, rallied firmly around the Central Committee of the Party headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung, are making continuous innovations and continuous advances along the road indicated by the Party and the leader, holding high the banner of the Party, the banner of revolution, without any vacillation under any complicated situation. This is the firm guarantee of all the victories of our revolution.

Last year, our Party and the people, in face of the aggressive maneuvers of the U.S. imperialists, directed enormous man-power and material resources to defense build-up, and put themselves in a more powerful self-defense posture for defending firmly our gains of revolution from encroachments by the enemies, by intensifying the Party-wide struggle for strengthening the People's Army into invincible revolutionary armed forces, arming the entire people and turning the whole country into a fortress.

Reviewing the achievements made last year in industry, rural economy and material and cultural living of the people, the editorial stresses that the complete abolition of the system of agricultural tax in kind, adoption of the law on the enforcement of the nine-year universal compulsory technical education, the state measures to cut down the workday of working mothers with many children and all other achievements and measures were great historical victories won by our Party in socialist construction.

The editorial continues:

Our Party and people further consolidated last year our revolutionary base by pushing through the line of *Juche* in ideology, independence in politics, self-reliance in economy and self-defense in national defense.

The international prestige and position of our Party and Republic have been enhanced and consolidated as never before, thanks to the daily growing might of the country and its correct and independent foreign policy. The state relations between our country and a number of newly independent countries have been expanded, and we have numerous friends and sympathizers all over the world.

Pointing out that our people are facing heavy and glorious revolutionary tasks in the new year, the editorial goes on:

In the new year, we should effect a new upsurge on all fronts of the revolutionary struggle and socialist construction and accelerate the reunification of the fatherland and the nation-wide victory of the revolution by thoroughly implementing the programmatic tasks set forth by Comrade Kim Il Sung in his report at the Conference of the Party.

Firmly adhering to the Marxist-Leninist revolutionary line of our Party, we should maintain the posture of alertness and preparedness and build up the revolutionary ranks more solidly and make a gigantic stride ahead in consolidating the revolutionary base in the northern half of the country as an impregnable fortress by stepping up powerfully defense build-up in parallel with economic construction.

With each new year grows the ardent desire of the nation for the reunification of the fatherland and all the people in the North keenly feel the sense of responsibility for the brothers and sisters in the South.

The editorial says further:

The South Korean revolutionaries and people should continue to expand and strengthen the revolutionary force and develop the revolutionary struggle in conformity with the subjective situation. To this end, the workers, peasants, students, intellectuals and other strata of the South Korean people should form a broad united front against U.S. imperialism and for national salvation and thus wage a powerful joint struggle and, in the first place, raise higher the flames of nation-wide resistance to foil the war policy and dispatch of troops to Vietnam by the U.S. imperialists and their stooges, thwart the reinvasion by Japanese militarism, oppose fascist suppression and win democratic freedom and rights.

The South Korean people are not alone in their struggle. The entire people in the northern half of the country do not forget their South Korean brothers and sisters for a moment and they are doing evey everything they can to support and encourage their struggle. The cause of reunification will be accomplished when the North and South Korean people pool their strength and fight together.

Referring to the struggle of the Korean citizens in Japan, the editorial says:

We firmly believe that the 600,000 compatriots in Japan, who are fighting valiantly for the reunification and independence of the fatherland and guarantee of their democratic, national education, for the unconditional extension of the repatriation agreement and freedom of travel to and from the fatherland, will win new victory in the new year, rallied close around the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan. We will support all their struggle invariably and actively.

Pointing to the desperate attempt of the imperialists headed by U.S. imperialism to stave off their doom with aggression and war, the editorial flays the U.S. imperialists who, with the spearhead of their aggression directed against Asia, are expanding on a large scale their brutal war of aggression against the Vietnamese people, even mobilizing mercenaries of the Pak Jung Hi clique and satellites.

Facts show that the further the imperialists decline, the more desperate they become and that U.S. imperialism is the chief force of aggression and war and the most heinous enemy of the world's people, stresses the editorial, and continues:

The socialist camp, international communist movement, workers' movement, national liberation movement and the world's peace-loving people should unite firmly and direct the spearhead of attack against the U.S. imperialist aggressors, frustrate the war policy of the imperialists everywhere and bind them hand and foot.

All the anti-imperialist forces should achieve a powerful international anti-imperialist joint action and anti-imperialist united front and support the just liberation struggle of the Vietnamese people in a more all-round way and thwart and frustrate the U.S. imperialists' aggression of Vietnam.

Our Party and people, who regard the struggle of the Vietnamese people as their own, will fight staunchly against the U.S. imperialists, the common enemy, and continue to make all efforts to assist the fighting Vietnamese brothers.

And we will actively support the heroic struggle of the Cuban people for defense and consolidation of the revolutionary gains, fully support the righteous struggle of the Japanese people for the genuine independence and democratic development of the country, and fight determinedly against Japanese militarism.

Under the banner of anti-imperialist struggle, we will strengthen solidarity with all the revolutionary forces, resolutely support the anti-imperialist, national liberation struggle of the Asian, African and Latin American peoples and develop cooperation with all the countries which desire friendly relations with us.

In their foreign and home activities, our Party and people will uphold the banner of solidarity while fighting against right and left opportunism, firmly adhering to the principle of independency, and struggle to defend the unity of the socialist camp and the solidarity of the international communist movement based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, oppose imperialism in firm unity with the world's people and carry the revolution to the end.

In conclusion, the editorial appeals to the entire people to march vigorously toward victory in the new year and toward victory of our revolutionary cause along the road indicated by the Party, rallied firmly with one mind and one will around the Central Committee of the Party headed by Comrade Kim Il Sung.

S. Korean Economic Situation, 1966

THE policy of U.S. imperialism and its puppets in South Korea brought about an acute economic crisis in 1966.

As if they could patch up the declining South Korean economy, the Pak Jung Hi clique had been clamouring from the outset of the year about "construction" and "increased production" under the call of "modernization" and the "Frist Five-Year Plan" (1962-1966).

The Pak Jung Hi clique levied 32,000 million more won of taxes on the people in 1966 than the year before last and inducted altogether 870 million dollars of foreign capital as of Oct. 25 of last year. However, all this could not save the "Five-Year Plan."

In the planned period, 32 per cent of the total investments were made in transports, communications, electric and other branches serving military purposes, while the lion's share of the puppet Government's revenue went into military-police spending.

The plan was carried out only in those branches that were related to the bolstering of the military potentialities, such as electric industry, railways, and the building of roads and port facilities.

As for the rest of the economic branches, last year, too, they suffered from lack of funds and raw materials, their production hitting the lowest mark in six years, according to Dongyang Tongshin News Agency in Seoul.

Such slump in production caused a chain reaction: rice, briquettes (main fuel in winter time,) cement, etc., often disappeared from South Korean markets, inflation recorded the 75,000 million won mark, 10,000 million above the so-called yearend ceiling, as of Dec. 15 of last year, and the prices of commodities jumped by 30 per cent as compared with the beginning of last year.

The year 1966 was marked by the active inroad of foreign capital into South Korea. From the early part of last year, Pak Jung Hi sent out "economic missions" to the United States, Japan and Europe to beg for foreign investments.

In order to create a more favourable climate for them, the puppet clique removed the clause in the "Foreign Capital Inducement Law" restrictions prohibiting foreign monopolies from holding no more than 25 per cent of the shares of any enterprise in South Korea.

The puppet clique, on the plea of "coordinating with the international market," enforced the so-called "realistic regulation of prices equalizing the world and home market prices," and also undertook a drastic measure for "liberalization of trade" bringing 90 per cent of the imports under this category.

TODAY, South Korea's economic life-line is in the grip of foreign monopoly capital. Leaving aside U.S. monopolies, Japanese monopoly capital holds today 80 per cent of South Korea's shipbuilding and repair industry, 100 per cent each of the vinyl chloride industry and bonded goods industry, 30 per cent of the textile industry and 80 per cent of trade and maritime transport. West German monopolies are laying their hands on the engineering, communications and chemical industrial fields.

Besides, many Italian, British and other West European monopolies were trying to make inroads into South Korea.

South Korea's dependence upon the import of industrial goods grew from 41.4 per cent before Aug. 15, 1945, to 63.4 per cent.

(Continued on page 5)

"ROK" To Send 20,000-Man Force to S.V.

South Korea on Jan. 7 decided to send to South Vietnam a labour force of some 10,000 men to participate in the so-called "rehabilitation projects" and another 10,000-man group composed of war veterans to work as "rear-area logistical support workers."

The decisions were made during a conference Pak Jung Hi had with his top aides on ways of "active participation" in South Vietnam's "pacification program."

South Korea also decided to try to send 7,000 skilled workers in addition to 10,000 of them already there working under contracts with American firms.

This is part of the commitments Pak Jung Hi made to Johnson when he visited South Korea last year.

The initial dispatch this year of a 10,000-man labour force will be followed up next year with another 10,000 to 20,000-man force.

Tri-C. C. Flays Troop Dispatch

The Tri-Continental Committee in Support of Vietnamese People on Dec. 26 of last year issued a statement in which the committee sharply denounced the Pak Jung Hi clique in South Korea for their dispatch of troops to South Vietnam, on U.S. orders, a KCNA report from Hanoi said.

Dispatch of "ROK" Air Force Units to S. Vietnam Seen

The South Korean "vice-Minister of National Defense" on Jan. 4 said that, among the top leaders of the "ROK Air Force," a plan was now under study for dispatching "ROK Air Force" units to South Vietnam. He was quoted by a radio report from Seoul as saying this.

Meanwhile, the Washington Star, a U.S. newspaper, also referred to this plan of the Pak Jung Hi clique, disclosing that the U.S. and "ROK" authorities are now eagerly studying a plan for sending "ROK Air Force" pilots to Vietnam.

"ROK" Troops Suffer Heavy Losses in S.V.

The Liberation Armed Forces in Quang Ngai Province, South Vietnam, have since November last year killed, wounded or captured nearly 1,000 puppet South Korean troops, according to a report of the Vietnam News Agency from Hanoi quoting the South Vietnam Liberation Press Agency.

On the night of Dec. 9, the Liberation Armed Forces carried out a surprise attack on the South Korean mercenaries stationed in Son Thinh district, some 10 km north of the Quang Ngai provincial capital, wiping out 295 of them; destroying eight underground fortifications, six military buildings and burning down 40 tents.

It was in this district that the U.S. Marines and South Korean puppet troops had massacred many inhabitants by the most barbarous methods.

Pak Clique's Cannon-Fodder Reinforcement Program

The puppet South Korean Defense Ministry is contemplating drafting 250,000 more South Korean youth into the "ROK Army" this year, according to a radio report dated Jan. 3 from Seoul.

To fulfil the "conscription plan," even those transferred to the "first reserve" list aged from 28 to 31, will be forced to re-enter active service from this year.

At the same time, "committees for prevention of conscription evaders" will be set up in all provincial capitals of South Korea to secure "conscription resources" and check evaders.

This is part of the arms build-up plan of U.S. imperialism and the Pak Jung Hi gang for the provocation of a new war in Korea.

On Dec. 30 of last year, the puppet Defense Minister ranted that this year, they would continue to introduce more new-type weapons from the U.S., establish a mobilization system for the reservists and set up a war-time structure.

A South Korean mother crying over her son's death in South Vietnam at a "mourning ceremony" performed in Seoul for the fallen soldiers in South Vietnam

CHONGRYUN Sets Forth Major Tasks for 1967

After summing up many great successes achieved during last year in all the spheres of the patriotic work of CHONGRYUN (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan), particularly in promoting the supreme cause of the Korean nation, independent unification of Korea, and in defending democratic and national education of Koreans in Japan and all the other democratic and national rights of theirs, the Central Standing Committee of CHONGRYUN set forth the following six-point task on which main stress will be put in this new year:

FIRST, to oppose the fascist suppression of South Korean people and dispatch of troops to South Vietnam by U.S. imperialism and the Pak Jung Hi clique and step up the anti-U.S., national salvation struggle;

SECOND, to frustrate the attempt of the reactionaries to force Koreans in Japan to apply for "permanent residence," reject the "ROK(South Korea) nationality" and defend the nationality of the DPRK, and all the democratic and national rights;

THIRD, to intensify the education of the compatriots here in socialist patriotism and further popularize literary and sports activities among them;

FOURTH, to intensify study among the CHONGRYUN functionaries and compatriots and expand and consolidate the CHONGRYUN organizations;

FIFTH, to strengthen the friendship and amity with the Japanese people and the peoples of the world;

SIXTH, to meet the Eighth Congress of CHONGRYUN scheduled for this May amid high political zeal and with great successes.

World Opinion Demanding U.S. Pull-out from S. Korea

PYONGYANG, Jan. 3 (KCNA)—In its new year's article **"Aussen Politische Korresponenz,"** bulletin of the Foreign Ministry of the German Democratic Republic, supported the proposal of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the reunification of Korea, according to an ADN report from Berlin.

Stressing that the solution of the Korean question is an internal affair of the Korean people, the article demanded the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from South Korea and denounced the imperialist forces for having consistently forced the "debate of the Korean question" upon the U.N. General Assembly.

A Czechoslovak daily paper, **Rude Pravo,"** in an article printed in its Dec. 25 issue, stressed that the U.S. troops in South Korea, together with all its allied forces there, had to be driven from South Korea so that Korea's reunification might be achieved, a report from Prague said.

Entitled, "The wasted time," this was the article which had been contributed to the paper by Jan Walta, Czechoslovak delegate to the recent 21st U.N. General Assembly, where he strongly opposed U.N. discussion of the Korean question.

Abuse of U.N. Flag in South Vietnam Condemned

Adam Rapacki, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Polish People's Republic, denounced the U.S. imperialists who let the South Korean puppet army carry the U.N. flag in the aggressive war in South Vietnam.

He said this in his letter to Pak Sung Chul, vice-Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, in reply to the latter's Nov. 21, 1966, letter addressed to foreign ministers of various countries in connection with the abuse of the U.N. flag by the United States in its war of aggression in Vietnam in wanton violation of the U.N. Charter.

Polish Paper, Too

Meanwhile, the January 6 issue of **Trybuna Ludu,** organ of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, carried a commentary condemning the U.S. imperialists for the abuse of the U.N. flag in the war of aggression in Vietnam.

(Continued from page 4)

The founding of the U.S.-sponsored "Asian Development Bank" and "International Cooperation Body" for economic assistance to South Korea further stimulated international joint investments in South Korea.

Today, the medium- and small-scale enterprises which have extremely shrunk find themselves at the crossroads of life and death.

The Pak Jung Hi clique ensured in every way the infiltration of foreign monopoly capital and concentrated investments and loans on the comprador capitalists, while enforcing a "loan-freeze policy," toward national industry, mainly consisting of medium and small enterprises, and toward agriculture. Last year, more than 95 per cent of the total amount of financial investments and loans were made to "government-run" enterprises and comprador capitalists, whereas only 800 million won (accounting for 3 per cent of the total) or 300 million won less than 1965, was earmarked for the medium and small enterprises. Even this meagre amount was not fully disbursed.

The ever aggravating shortage of funds and raw materials and the marketing difficulties, coupled with double and treble tax levy, inevitably led the medium and small enterprises to the brink of bankruptcy. Their operation rate dropped last year below 50 per cent from 54 per cent in 1965.

In the first four months of last year, 160 medium and small enterprises went bankrupt in Seoul, and in Teajon some 840 small businesses served notice of suspension or closure. The situation was no better in other places.

The Pak Jung Hi clique loudly advertised the "priority to agriculture policy" under the slogan of "modernizing agriculture." But the rural economy further ruined and agricultural production became all the more stagnant, owing to their pillage of rural villages.

Yet they had the cheek to describe all this as "achievements" in the "modernization of economy." They plan to induct more foreign monopoly capital this year. They drew up the "Second Five-Year Plan," envisaging the allocation of 53 per cent of the total investments to those branches related to the strengthening of military potentials.

IT is a foregone conclusion that the South Korean economy will be further subjugated by international monopoly capital, the militarization of its economy accelerated and the national economy of South Korea will decline all the more.

JVA Must Guarantee Participation of DPRK Team

With the opening of the Fifth World Women's Volleyball Championships close at hand, the organizers of the Japan Volleyball Association are urged to decide their final attitude in face of strong protests from seven countries, including the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the German Democratic Republic, the Soviet Union, Poland, Hungary, out of the 11 participating countries, against the illegal steps taken by the organizers to eliminate national flags and anthems from the tournament and to change the names of the DPRK and the GDR to "North Korea" and "East Germany." The protesting countries are threatening to boycott the meet in case the host country does not relinquish its unreasonable stand.

The Korean Volleyball Association in Japan, too, sent a telegram on Jan. 7 to the IVF and the chairmen of the volleyball associations of socialist and non-socialist countries affiliated with the federation, appealing to them to to take appropriate measures to induce the JVA to cancel at once its unwarranted stand.

The following is a letter by Kim Sang Bok, President of the DPRK Volleyball Association, sent on Dec. 23 last year to Paul Libaud, President of the IVF in Paris.

We deem it necessary to call once again the attention of your federation to the grave situation created in connection with the organization of the Fifth World Women's Volleyball Championships.

Saying that it had obtained the "approval" of the International Volleyball Federation, the Japan Volleyball Association insists that at the Fifth World Women's Volleyball Championships the hoisting of the national flag and the playing of the national anthem of the champion team will be banned and our team will be called by the name of "North Korea" and the team of the German Democratic Republic by the name of "East Germany."

This shows that the JVA is abusing the name and authority of the IVF in undermining the tradition of volleyball championships and politically discriminating against certain participants in violation of the IVF rules.

If the IVF, disregarding its rules and the tradition of world volleyball championships, has approved the unjust political conditions raised by the JVA, things are all the more serious.

You know well that our volleyball association is registered in the IVF by the name of the Volleyball Association of the DPRK and has participated in all games and official events organized by your federation in the name of the DPRK Volleyball Association.

Then, why should they put up the above-mentioned unjust political conditions in organizing the Fifth Women's Volleyball Championships?

It is clear that herein lies the sinister political design of the Japanese ruling circles.

If things go on like this, politics will openly be imposed on sports and this will bring about grave consequences in the future international volleyball movement, to say nothing of the coming championships.

Your federation as well as the JVA will be held responsible for this.

Under such circumstances, the IVF should promptly take proper measures to defend its rules and tradition and develop the international volleyball movement.

The DPRK Volleyball Association considers that the IVF should make the JVA withdraw the unjust conditions it has raised in organizing the coming championships, or else, the venue of the Fifth World Women's Volleyball Championships should be changed from Japan to some other country.

If your federation permits the JVA to hold the championships in Japan without relinquishing its unjust stand, we will not dispatch our team to the championships and the IVF as well as the JVA will be held responsible for all the ensuing consequences.

Hungarian Voleyball Federation Protests, Too

BUDAPEST, Jan. 6 (TASS) The sporting public continues to protest against the intentions of the Japanese organizing committee for the holding of the Women's World Volleyball Championships to discriminate against the delegations of the German Democratic Republic and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. As reported by the Hungarian News Service, the Hungarian Volleyball Federation addressed a telegram to the International Volleyball Federation, demanding that the championships should be held with due observance of the latter's rules and in conformity with its traditions.

The telegram also says: If the Japanese organizing committee does not wish to hold the world championships in conformity with the rules, the right to organize the competitions should be transferred to another country. The Hungarian federation requests the calling of the Administrative Council of the IVF in order to discuss this matter without delay.

9-Year Universal Compulsory Technical Education To Be Enforced

The Nine-Year Universal Compulsory Technical Education, under the law adopted in November by the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, will be enforced from April this year in Korea, a country called a "land of morning calm" in the East.

Under the law, children from 7 to 16 have the right and obligation to receive education free of charge at regular state schools. The state gives them common school education and elementary techinical education with responsibility through the four-year primary school course and the five-year middle school course.

The middle school graduates will advance to the two-year high schooi, the second stage of the middle school course for completing secondary general education and giving elementary technical education, or to the three-to-four year higher technical school, the secondary specialized techinical education course for training technicians and secondary specialists. The graduates of these schools will be able to go on to relevant universities or colleges.

The enforcement of the nine-year universal compulsory technical education will mark a great advance in building a new, prosperous and civilized society.

Popular education has developed in Korea since she was liberated from the Japanese imperialist colonial rule on August 15, 1945.

Under the guidance of Premier Kim Il Sung the state eliminated national and class inequalities in education left over by the colonial rule, established a popular education system, under which everyone had the right to study, provided students with every condition for their study. In 1949, four years after the liberation, the percentage of school attendance of school-age children went up from 35 per cent before the liberation to 98 per cent, and adult illiteracy was completely wiped out.

Though schools were reduced to ashes during the Korean War unleashed by the United States, compulsory primary education was introduced in 1956, three years after the war. In 1958 seven-year compulsory secondary education was enforced and the following year the tuition fees were completely abolished at all schools.

The state issues scholarship to the students of higher technical schools and colleges and universities and supplies students and pupils of schools at all levels with school supplies and school uniforms for all seasons. The state also bears almost all the expenses for text-books and the full amount of expenses for students' inspection tours, excursions, summer camps, rest homes and art and sports activities.

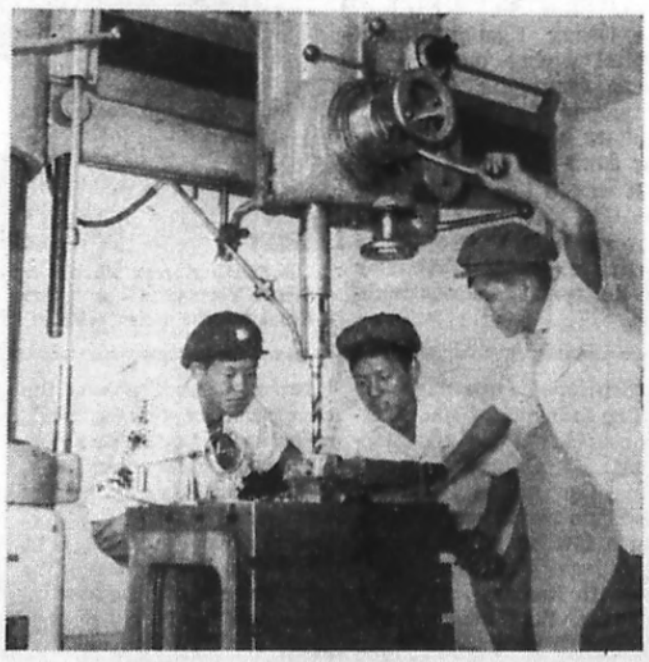
The state invests annually a colossal amount of funds for the construction of schools. Before the liberation there were only a few middle schools and not a single university in the northern half of the country. But today there are 9,165 schools of all levels in common education and 98 colleges and universities.

Over 2,600,000 students, or a quarter of the population, are studying at regular schools of all levels in which general and technical education is given and education is combined with productive labor.

By developing the education system in which the working people study while working together with the regular education system and training new intellectuals while educating and remoulding old intellectuals, the state has solved the problem of national cadres needed for the building of a new society.

Right after the liberation the number of engineers and technicians was no more than 4,900, but today the total number of technicians and specialists is over 430,000. Relying upon their own strength, wisdom and technique, they are building, managing and rapidly developing all domains of politics, economy, science, education, culture and public health. This is the wherewithal guaranteeing the independence of the country and nation.

The enforcement of the new compulsory technical educa tion system will further strengthen the popular education system and contribute to the accomplishment of the all-round technical and cultural revolution and the independent development of the country.



Above: Amateur circle members at the Pyongyang Students and Children' Palace after their circle performance

Below: Students apply theoretical knowledge to productive labor.

The People's Korea

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